BROCKW CAUGHT AGAIN.

A CLEVER SWINDLING SCHEME NIPPED IN THE BUD

-HOW THE PLOT WAS DISCOVERED. William E. Brockway, the noted forger and counterfeiter, with two of his associates, Nathaniel D. Foster and Lewis Martin, were arrested on Saturday by Inspector Byrnes's detectives on the charge of counterfeiting bonds of the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railway Company, and of the Central Pacific Railway Company, worth \$54,000. They were imprisoned at

Police Headquarters. Brockway, who is the leader of the gang, was the means of bringing his associates to justice. On October 22, 1880, he and two fellow-counterfeiters, Smith and Doyle, were arrested in Brooklyn for counterfeiting a number of \$1,000 United States 6 per cent bonds. Brockway, after being accused by his associates, pleaded guilty, and upon consenting to surrender the plates and the remainder of the counterfeiting tools, he was at liberty under a suspended sentence. A trifle over two months ago Inspector Byrnes had his attention called to some singular actions at No. 231 Lexington-ave., a boarding-house where Brockway, Foster and Martin were living. Detectives Sergeants, Cosgrove, Heard and Magnin were detailed to the case, and they found that the men visited daily No. 270 West Eleventh-st., which was rented in the name of Spencer. Brockway was known there as Spencer, and the woman who occupied the house, who it has been discovered since is Brockway's wife, assumed the name of Gilbert. The detectives followed Brockway in his daily trips, but they found that they in turn were followed by other men, who upon investigation proved to be detectives of Chief Drummond's staff of the Federal Secret Service in the Post Office. Explanations were made, and the latter were withdrawn.

A room was rented directly opposite the house in Eleventh-st., and detectives were stationed in it to watch Brockway's movements. They followed him in his visits to several printing-offices, and they noticed that once a day, at least, he called at the house in Lexington-ave, or on a man named Martin at the St. James Hotel. One day they saw Brockway and Martin descend the stairway together. The latter, as he reached the landing, tore a letter in pieces, and, reaching the street, threw them away. The scraps were gathered and carefully pasted together, and then it was discovered that the men were acting together as counterfeiters. Further watch revealed the transmission of packages between the houses in Eleventh-st. and Lexington-ave., and the police, believing that the counterfeits had been perfected, and that the men were about to circulate them, decided that the time had come to act. It was decided to descend upon the three places of rendezvous at the same time. Recorder Smythe was applied to for a search warrant, and on Saturday he granted it. Two of the most expert men in his command were detailed by Chief Drummond to

HOW THE CAPTURE WAS MADE. Detective Sergeaut Langan was alone in the room opposite the Lexington-ave, house at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. He was joined by Detectives Slevin and Heard. Four other detectives were stationed in the room opposite the Eleventh-st. house. Inspector Byrnes directed Detective Cosgrove to go to Lexington-ave, and to search the house there. It had previously been noticed that at two sharp pulls at the bell the door would be opened. Mr. Cosgrove directed the officers awaiting the signal not to make any movement until fifteen minutes had

While the men were waiting at Eleventh-st. Brockway was seen to open the front door and walk toward the elevated railway. He was followed by Detective Heard, and when at Houston-st, Brockway was told that he was a prisoner. When the her. was made on the two houses and on the room in the

clapsed, in order to enable him to give the signal in

At Lexington-ave. Foster and Martin were arrested, and in the house were found dies, stamps,

type, plates and batteries, used in counterfeiting both the bonds in question, The indersement of Messra. Speyer & Brothers, of London, which was to be printed on the Central Pacific bonds, was already in type, and beside it was the stamp for embossing the seal of the firm. On pieces of paper were the imprint of the denomination and the scroll work of the bonds, and in one room were found eighteen packages of type already set for the back of the coupon of the Central Pacific bond. In the Eleventh-st. house a die used for printing portions of the Morris and Essex bonds was found, together with photographs of various portions of the bonds, and a number of electric batteries for electrotyp-Detectives Slevin and McCloskey found in room

No. 86, at the St. James Hotel, which Martin had occupied for nearly ten months, twenty-one completed counterfeit bonds of the Morris and Essex the president of the Delaware and Lackawanna Company, and that of the treasurer, C. D. Carryl. The bonds were issued on the construction of the road, each for \$1,000, bearing 7 per cent interest and due in 1901. They bore the fellowing numbers: 1822, 1228, 2281, 1248, 2182, 841, 1281, 1824, 1482, 2128, 2812, 1284, 2821, 842, 1842, 814, 2418, 2841, 2218, 2184 and 2481. Four dies and two electrotypes in a box, to be used in the printing of the bonds, and a quantity of tracing paper, on which were the signatures of Mr. Sloan and Mr. Carryl, were also found. Within another package of fifteen was wrapped a bunch of quill pens, which Mr. Sloan uses in signing his name. A third bundle of eighteen Central Pacific Railway bonds was found, but they did not bear the signatures which would make them

The number of bonds captured, and which needed but little effort on the part of the forgers to make them complete fac-similes of the genuine security, was fifty-four, each representing a face value of \$1,000. The captured articles were taken to Police Headquarters, where the forgeries were examined by Chief Drummond and pronounced by him to be the most perfect ever presented to him.

THE MAN WHO PAID THE BILLS. The police assume that Brockway furnished none of the money which was necessary to provide the counterfeiters with the valuable tools and chemicals required to make their work thorough. Martin is supposed to be the moneyed man of the gang, for Brockway has been followed from Martin's room to the office of Messrs. Balton & Co., in Wall-st., where he has been seen to sell bonds for \$1,000 and \$100, under the to sell bonds for \$1,000 and \$100, under the name of Spencer. The men were exceedingly wary. Whenever any of them would leave the houses where they had remained during the night they would invariably look exerefully up and down the streets, walk some distance out of their way, and then double on their track in order to ascertain if they were watched. When the men were arrested they carried papers which will add to the evidence against them. On Brockway were found a \$1,000 construction bond of the Morris and Essex Railway, No. 4,081, the original of the counterfeits; a \$1,000 gold-bond of the Central Packic Railway, scries "B," No. 362, the original of the counterfeits of the bonds of that company; \$160 and a "B." No. 362, the original of the counterfeits of the bonds of that company; \$160 and a pumber of letters, revenue-stamps and drawings of portions of the bonds. In Martin's possession were live new \$100 bills and a number of letters and papers. They all go to show that he has been associated with a number of respectable men, among them several well-known stud-owners. He occupied an elegant suite of rooms at the St. James Hotel, and was at one time a member of the New-York Jockey Club. He was always well supplied with money and was a favorite among the guests of the hotel. While the police disclaim any knowledge that any of the counterfeit bonds have been negotiated, yet they

warn all holders of the bonds of similar issues to examine their property carefully lest they have been swindled. The prisoners will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning, when they will be committed.

A REVIEW OF BROCKWAY'S CAREER. William E. Brockway, who has earned the unenviable distinction of being one of the most expert counterfeiters and forgers in the world, was born in Connecticut, and is 61 years old. He studied in his

youth the science of chemistry under Professor Silliman, and afterward he became a printer and electrotyper. He first became of interest to the police in 1852, when he was arrested on the charge of having in his possession a plate of the State Bank of Connecticut, which of having in his possession a plate of the State Bank of Connecticut, which he made himself while printing notes for the bank. He took the impression of the original plate by running it through a press, forming a matrix of paper, and then transferring it to lead, which he electrotyped. With the false plate he printed 20,000 notes of a denominational value of \$5 each, many of which he circulated. He was sentenced for five years in the State Prison, but after three years he was liberated. Fifteen years afterward he was pardoned and was given the rights or a citizen.

In 1865 he was arrested in company with "Hank" Hall, Morrison, Overton, Martin and Minnie Lambert. The latter, who was employed by the Government, stole the original plate of the \$100 compound interest United States Treasury note which the gang counterfeited at that time. Overton made the paper, and the remainder of the associates were concerned in various ways. A "Hamilton head" Treasury note for \$50 was also counterfeited. For this James C. Doyle, a brother-in-law of Lewis Foster was arrested and sentenced to the Illinois Penitentiary for twelve years. A 7-30 percent \$1,000 Government bond was another production of the gang, and of this counterfeit, \$80,000 was sold to Messirs, Jay Cooke & Co., of this city. When the Government refused to redeem the bonds the firm sued the Treasury and had that suit decided against them.

In 1873 a \$500 United States Treasury note of

the firm sucet the Treasury and had that suit decided against them.
In 1873 a \$500 United States Treasury note of the series of 1869 was circulated, and C. Smith and Thomas Ballard were sent to the Albany Penitentiary on sentences of thirty years each. They are still there. In this counterfeit "Hank" Hall and "Lew" Martin were also concerned with Brockway.

stiff there. In this counterfeit "Hank "Hall and "Lew" Martin were also concerned with Brockway.

Brockway. Doyle, Foster and Smith in 1878 counterfeited a large number of \$1,000 National bank notes on three banks in Massachusetts, two in Pennsylvania and one in Maryland, and on October 22, 1882. Brockway, Smith and Doyle were arrested for counterfeiting and circulating 207 \$1,000 6 per cent coupon Government bonds, by Chief Drummond. Doyle was tried for the offence, and the jury, after deliberating two days, found him guilty. He was granted a new trial, and was sentenced to twelve years in the State prison. Smith turned State's evidence, and Brockway, upon surrendering the plates and dies of the counterfeit, was liberated under a suspended sentence.

Lewis Martin, alias "Luther R. Martin," alias "Martin Luther," was indicted in 1875 by the United States Court in Western Pennsylvania for conspiracy with Maxey for selling counterfeit \$500 Treasury notes. He was a member of the New-York Jockey Club and the owner of several well-known horses. Ho was the possessor of the plate from which the \$500 notes of the series of 1869 were printed. He worked as an engraver with "Englishman" Moore, a noted counterfeiter, and was the engraver of the \$100 compound interest Treasury notes in which "Hank" Holmes was interested, and which succeeded in swinding the credulous out of about \$100,000. Martin is forty years old.

Nathaniel D. Foster comes of a family of counterfeiters, his father and sister being in prison

rears old.

Nathaniel D. Foster comes of a family of counterfeiters, his father and sister being in prison counterfeiters, for that offence. He was counterfeiters, his father and sister being in prison serving terms for that offence. He was born in Bradford, Ill., in 1843, and was brought to this city by Brockway and Martin for the purpose of circulating the bonds in the West. In 1868 he was arrested in Springfield, Ill., for counterfeiting, but was never brought to trial. His associate was Theodore Shetwell, alias "Tom" King, a counterfeiter and bank burglar, who died in Greenland, Col., a few weeks ago. Foster was a stranger in the East.

THE STRANGE STORY OF A CHILD.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE APPEARANCE AND DISAP-PEARANCE OF LITTLE BESSIE BELL GRAY.

CASCADE, Minn., Nov. 11,-About fifteen onths ago, as Mrs. Orange Brooks, of this place, was ssing near the railroad station in the City of Rochester. this State, a man and a little girl, the latter about six years of age, stepped from a train. The man, accosting Mrs. Brooks, who was an utter stranger to him, requested her to take charge of the child for a few days, as he was travelling and it was inconvenient to keep the child with The man gave his name as Thayer and time arrived for the descent, a simultaneous one that of the child as Bessle Bell Gray. Thayer claimed to have come from St. Paul, and said that Bessie was sent to his care by Mrs. Gray, who was living in Milwaukee, to keep her from being given into the ha of one Koenan, a Catholic, to whom Bessie had been given, but from whom she had been taken on account of the severity of his wife.

Thayer came once or twice to see the child, but did little toward her support. Bessie seemed to like him and to regard him as her guardian, but she became much attached to the Brooks family, and they to her. Recently R. D. Whitehead, or a man calling himself by that name, appeared at Mrs. Brooks's and demanded the child as a ward of the "Humane Society" of Milwau-Bessle protested with sobs and tears that she could not go with him, saying, " He was always coming to my mother and asking for me, and she sent me all alone in the night to Mr. Thayer, at St. Paul, to get me away from Whitehead. Don't let him have me ". The man to whom she had been bound was a Catholic, and the printed report of the Humane Society, which Whitehead brought with him, went to show that the Inlustrials Schools in which he places children are Catholic schools. Failing to secure Bessie, he went, so he said, to Milwaukee to get proper papers. He returned and the case was tried in court, but decided against him. White-Railroad, bearing the signature of Samuel Sloan, head was backed up by a man in Rochester, who goes about the country selling glasses. He scented

head was backed up by a man in Rochester, who goes about the country selling glasses. He seemed out the way in which Bessle came to Mrs. Brooks's and informed Whitchead of her whereabouts. How came he to suppose that it was a matter of any interest to a man in another city, that a strange child was living quietly with a farm family in Minnesota?

Bessle was sent to visit a neighbor, while Whitchead was in town, as she was in such a state of excitement and terror. Thayer also came for her. He said, "Bessle has money." Whitchead did not deny this statement, though he represented Bessle's mother as being the poorest of the poor, keeping house for the Thayers. Bessle said, "My mother told me to say Mr. Gray was my father, but he wasn't. He was just an old drunkard on the street." The impression here is that Bessle is a stolen child, that Mrs. Gray is not her mother, and that probably she has property that some one intends to keep, and has turned her out to a woman who may be in the secret, or may not.

Where is Bessle now i No one knows. While the four men were squabbling over the possession of her, the neighbor with whom she was stopping was told that she "had been turned over to Mr. Thayer, and that pressed knew, and with whom she would go." At twilight such a person called, and Bessle went with him, gladiy, it was supposed she had gone to Mr. Thayer's, but at midnight he Thayer—came for her. So it seems she has vanished, neither party getting her. Whitehead says she was born in New-Hampshire. Who is she, that four grown men should be squabbling in this way over her possession! Surely a "poorhouse child," as they say she is—and Bessle berself says, "we used to live in the poorhouse "cannot be of much consequence to them, unless there is something under and back of it all. If she has any relatives, it is a pity they do not know her condition.

C. C. Wilson, of Rochester, is cognizant of the matter. Bessle is pretty, and affectionate, but shows the filefect of bad training, or rather of no training at all.

A ROMAN MEMORIAL ARCH.

A GIFT TO THE TOWN OF TILTON, NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) BOSTON, Nov. 11 .- The Roman memorial arch, recently completed in the town of Tilton, N. H., through the munificence of Charles E. Tilton, is not only a unique but a splendid gift. When in Rome, in 1881, Mr. Tilton conceived the idea of ernamenting his native town with. a monument which should symbolize the victories of peace rather than those of war; and the Arch of Titus seeming to him the embodiment of the ideas which he wished expressed, he resolved on erecting a similar struc-ture on the site of the old Indian fort in Tilton.

The arch is entirely of Concord granite, and rests upon a foundation 40 by 70 feet and 7 feet in depth. Upon this rises a platform of hewn granite. From this table rise the two columns upon which rests the arch, reaching a perpendicular elevation over all of 55 feet. The arch describes a semi-circle, the keystone being at the height of 30 feet from the platform beneath. The interior length of the span is 15 feet, making the entire diameter 40 feet The piers rise from two plinths, cor posed of four stones, each forming a base for each pier, 12 by 14 feet. each forming a base for each pier, 12 by 12 feet.

Nearly twenty feet of claborately cut grantte lie above
the are of the circle, with belts, entablatures and projections. Eight hewn stones, weighing 136,000 pounds
constitute the roof. The keystone is five feet in length by
twelve in dapth. Artists have brought to its surface a
polish as smooth as plate glass. The end of the keystone
bears in raised letters the inscription: "Memorial Arch
of Tilton, 1882."

The arch is erected upon a bluff or mound-shaped hill, a
little over 150 feet above the level of the Winnipiscogee
River. An additional part is some lifty tons of Scotch

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1883. granite, of an original design, consisting of a base and sub-base surmounted by the crouching figure of a lion, artistically wrought and highly polished. This bears the inscription, "Tilton, 1883," and will rest on the centre of the platform, directly beneath the arch.

SECESSION FROM THE DOMINION.

ORGANIZED DISCONTENT IN MANITOBA-TALK OF ANNEXATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] St. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 11 .- A dispatch to The Pioneer Press from Winnipeg, Manitoba, says: "Within the past few days agitation has begun in favor of seces-sion from the Dominion Confederation. It is the association of Manitoba and the Northwest that is being advocated, and the movement will be properly organized this week, when meetings will be held and officers appointed. In conversation, a prominent lawyer, who is cone of the principal movers, in the agitation, said:

" 'There has been a strong disposition to rebel against the Dominion Government, in consequence of its treatment of the Northwest; but the people were too timid to make a movement in the direction of rebellion. It came to be known that a large majority of the people are strongly dissatisfied; and so the younger members of the legal profession have taken it up, and we are bound to see what can be done. There is a general feeling of disgust at the way things are run in this country. scores of abuses in the country. In the first place, we are looked upon and treated as a sort of offshoot from the Dominion. This tariff is a terrible thing. It is crushing the settlers. Then there is the opening of the Hudson the settlers. Then there is the opening of the Hadson Bay route, which every far-seeing man must know will be the salvation of the country. The future of the country must depend on that line. Now it does not require more than half an eye to see that the Dominion Government is opposed to the opening of the route. They won't help us; and we must help ourselves. Then again, it is clear that the Dominion Government is subservient to the Canadian Pacific Railroad. What we want is our own land, as Ontario has, and then we could build all the railroads we wanted without any monopoly. By this means settlement would be encouraged, and settlers would not suffer as they do now from high rates and a high tariff. As it is, no competing lines will be allowed. Besides, this country is made plunder ground for the worn-out political hacks of the Dominion Government; our lands are given to colonization companies; our mines are given to people who do not belong to the country; and our timber limits are lensed to eincline men who at some time have done service to the Dominion Government. Then there is the outspoken and avowed camity of the Eastern papers that we must combini. The movement is strictly partisan. We would be willing that the Canadian Pacific confracts should be foregone and the portion of the line around the north shore of take Superior and aeross the Rocky Range abandoned. Millions of dollars have been sunk in the construction of these portions of the road; and the country will be saddled with a great debt. We propose to get up a manifesto of all our grievances and present it to the Dominion Government; and if we do not get satisfaction, why, then there will be trouble. It is said that many of the agitators are strongly in favor of annexation." Bay route, which every far-seeing man must know will

WHITE EARTH INDIANS DISPLEASED.

THEY WANT THEIR PROMISED ANNUITY IN CASH

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WHITE EARTH AGENCY, Minu., Nov. 11 .-Some time last spring the Indian Department decided to hold back one-half of the annuity money of the several tribes living at this agency, intending to expend the same in the purchase of agricultural implements, wagons, etc. This decision caused considerable comment among the adians, which constantly increased as the time for payment drew near. Anticipating trouble, Agent Luse requested the Department to send a special agent to repre cut the Great Father at the payment. Colonel E. B. Townsend was sent as such representative, and his advent was the signal for a general gathering of chiefs and head men, about fifty in number, yesterday.

The several documents from the Department relating to the change in the payments were interpreted to the Indians, and after a short council among themselves they decided positively not to receive a cent unless they could receive the whole in cash. Representatives from the Leech Lake Reservation Indians were present and they concurred with the White Earth Indians. The eatire matter awaits the action of the Indian Bureau. Chief White Pond made a long speech, in which he said: "I wish to show our Great Father that I want to follow our agreement just as it is. When the \$8 is offered, according to agreement, I will take it. This is also what the Otter Tail Chippewas say to their agreement. When \$5 is offered them they will take it. This is also what the Otter Tail Shere, who have not means to carry on agricultural pursuits—those that the Great Father promised aid if they would remove to third reservation. This is all I have to say. We will not accept \$4 or half annuity in each. We will not accept \$4 or half annuity in each. to the change in the payments were interpreted to the

A MOCK MARRIAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBU

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 11 .- A sensation has been created by the mock marriage of A. J. Lesen, who is the only son of Isaac Lesen, president of the Ricker National Bank and a wholesale dry-goods merchant. The marriage occurred in Burlington, and was performed by a fletitious Justice of the Peace; but the young woman acted in good Justice of the Peace; but the young woman acted in good faith. Young Lesen is a travelling salesman for his father's house. The woman has been employed in a millinery store. She is a daughter of R. J. Strand. The clider Lesen says he will look up her record, and if she is of good character his son shall have the ceremony performed according to the Jewish rices. Additional interest is added to the affair by the fact that Lesen is a Jew and she a Gentile. Her father contemplates arresting the bridgerroum.

MORMON CONVERTS FROM ABROAD.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 .- A company of Mormon nverts passed through this city to-day on their way to Utah, in charge of several elders and high priests. The converts were watched very closely while here, lest the attractions of the city should cause some of them to forget their newly-adopted faith. They were all foreigners, upon where ears the English tongue fell with no effect; and the low-browed visages scattered along the seats denoted ignorance and brutality. This party makes 3,000 converts sent West since January 1.

CHANGES IN AN EDITORIAL STAFF.

[ET TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] BOSTON, Nov. 11 .- Edward P. Call, about a year ago was made publisher of The Boston Daily Adver-tiser, vice E. F. Waters, who resigned after many years' service. It is now announced that Mr. Call is to retire. It is also rumored that Edward Stanwood, the Editor-in-Chief, who succeeded the late D. A. Goddard, is also to retire from the editorial chair.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY ROBBED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 11 .- At Burgen, on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, five burglars last night blew open the safe of Adams Express Company with dy-namite, and secured a large sum of money.

MURDERED FOR THEIR MONEY.

CALDWELL, Idaho, Nov. 11 .- This camp was xeited at an early hour this morning by the discovery of the dead bodies of two men named Brassfield and Bryan in an unfurnished hotel, with evidences about them that a struggle had taken place. The men had sold a large stock of pelts and hides on Saturday, and were stock of pelts and hides on Saturday, and were supposed to have had money with them, but had deposited all except \$300, which, together with their personal property, was taken. The murders were committed by "Sage Brush Jack" and "Whistling Kid," with car coupling pins. The murdered men were sleeping in their blankets in the unfinished building, as all the lodging houses were full. Both of the murderers were captured late this evening, and threats of lynching were made, but later advices say that the

AN "OLD DEFENDER" ON HIS DEATH-BED.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11 .- Colonel Elijah Stans bury, one of the few survivors of the Old Defenders Association, composed of those who took part in the battle of North Point, in 1812, is reported to-night to be dying at his home in this city from general debility and age—being in his ninety-sixth year. At the last annual celebration of the association in september, when only six members assembled at the City Hall, Mr. Stansbury was unable to be present. He was Mayor of Baltimore from 1849 to 1851.

IN HONOR OF THE LATE MR, MEDILL,

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.-The Press Club held a remorial meeting this afternoon, and unveiled a portrait of the late Samuel J. Medill, Managing Editor of The Chicago Tribune, and president of the Press Club. There was a large gathering of the older journalists of the city. A memorial address was delivered by Congressman Finerty, and speeches were made by some of the older members of the city press.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 11,-The National Academy of Science will hold a three days'meeting in this city November 13. Professors Wright, Bush, Johnson and Dana, of Yale College, will submit important treatises. Among the questions upon which action will be taken will be the Government expedition last year to the Caro-ling Islands, when observations of the great solar celipse were taken.

THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE,

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICES.

MR. RANDALL IN THE LEAD FOR THE SPEAKER-SHIP-INFLUENCES AT WORK. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- The vanguard of the XLVIIIth Congress has reached Washington, where several of the candidates for the minor offices have already stationed themselves, on the alert to secure "pledges" of votes. General Clark, of Mame, one of the candidates for the office now filled by Edward McPherson, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson and ex-Representative Leedom, of Ohio, who are ambitious to succeed Colonel Hooker as Sergeant-at-Arms, and a half dozen other adidates, have been on the ground for a week or more.

Mr. Carlisle came to-day, and the friends of the other prominent candidates for the Speakership have given out that their favorites will be on the ground within three or four days. And then it is expected that the canvass will begin in good earnest-a week or ten days earlier than such a contest usually opens. There is apparently a fairly good reason for this. Not only is the total membership of the house greater by twenty-five than ever before, but the number of new Representatives on the Democratic side is amonly large. There are about 190 Democrats, and about 100 of them are men who have never served in Congress, and most of whom are, therefore, not personally acquainted with the candidates who are soliciting their

there has been no visible change in the ast three weeks. There is some disposition on the part of Mr. Carlisle's friends to maintain that the result of the elections in New-York and Pennsylvania has injured the prospects of Mr. Cox and Mr. Randall, One hears an occasional inquiry as to whether 8. 8. Cox is a Tammany Democrat, coupled with the intimation that it is about time for the Democratic party to "get shut of John Kelly and his strikers." The morning after the election a disgusted Democrat was heard to observe:
"Sam Cox claimed that his speeches carried Ohio, and he lains the Ohlo votes for the Speakership as his reward. Why did not be make some speeches and earry New-York, which is a Democratic State! Ohlo will go Republican next year anyway, and now there is danger that New-York will do the same. Perhaps Cox thinks his friend Kelly will be loyal next year, but I should want a stronger pledge than his word for it." There s a deep feeling of resentment among Southern Democrats at the reverse in New York, which they think might easily have been prevented. "The Republican victory in Pennsylvania puts Randall

out of the race," say some of Mr. Carlisle's supporters. And yet Mr. Randall was twice elected Speaker after Re publican success in his State. Besides, indications re not wholly wanting that a considerable number of Democrats, who were willing to support Carlisle or Cox when they believed there was no danger of Democratic defeat next year, will hardly do so now. They begin to talk about the necessity of a "prudent policy" and of electing a "safe" man for Speaker. They say that the party cannot afford to "make any blunders," nor to do anything that " will tend to alarm the business interests of the country on the eve of a Presidential election," and the only way for Democrats to avoid blunders is for the majority in Congress to talk as little as possible and do

nothing.

All talk and feeling of this sort beneft Mr. Randall, although ids name is not always mentioned. While some of Mr. Carlisle's most ardent supporters ery. "Let New-York go; we can elect a President with the votes of the south and West and New-Jersey!" and while a few others ery, "New-York is safe enough in a Presidential year," the cooler heads know better, and before the Speakership ranyass is a week old they will make their influence felt. Said a new Western Representative hast night: "Wennet bayes may be head to be supported by the second state of the speakership ranyass is a week old they will make their influence felt. the cooler heads know better, and before the Speakership canvass is a week old they will make their influence felt. Said a new Western Representative last night: "We must have a man for Speaker who has been tried and found to be entirely saie. I really ought to vote for Mr. Randall, but I feel under some personal obligations to Mr. Cox, and my first vote will be cast for him. After he is out of the fleid I shall support Mr. Randall. I understand he drafted the platform of the Pennsylvania Democrats last summer, and I do not see why it is not as liberal as the Ohio platform, as far as the tariff question's concerned. He has had five years experience in the Speaker's chair, and that is another strong thing in his favor. Besides, his course as Speaker was approved by the Democrats in the last Congress, every sae present casting his vote for Samuel J. Randall, when Keifer was elected.

The "pledged" votes "claimed" by the friends of the various candidates make an astonishing total, compared with the actual number of Democratic votes. For example, Gisto has thirteen Democratic votes—Representative-elect Foran says Mr. Randall will get 7 or 8 of them. A friend of Mr. Cox "claims" 8 for his candidate, and Mr. Carlisle's friends say he is sure of 5 and will probably receive 7 of them. Thus it seems that 20 to 23 votes are "claimed" and "pledged," where only 13 can be had. The talk of an "understanding" between Messes. Cox and Carlisle for the benefit of the latter continues, and it seems to be generally believed by Mr. Carlisle's friends, although Mr. Bleckbur, was was here two or three days ago, is re-

r the benefit of the latter continues, and it seems to be nearlily believed by Mr. Carlisle's friends, although Mr. ackburn, who was here two or three days ago, is re-rited to have said that Mr. Cox is in the field to stay. Six months ago Mr. Springer reported his curvass to be a healthy and promising condition, but nothing has en heard from him or it recently.

Mr. Carlisle held a conference with several of his friends this afternoon, and told them that he had come to stay and would immediately enter into the contest for the Speakership. He said: "I have received a large number of letters from Representatives in all parts of the ountry, voluntarily pledging me their support. of the letters came whose votes are claimed by Mr. Randall's friends. I am not afraid of losing any material strength in the South, and believe I shall not have an average of two votes to the State there against me. Here and there I hear of a Southern man who is against me, but the great majority of them will vote for me or for a tariff reform candidate. I have not been in the least alarmed at the extravagant reports sent out by Mr. Handall's supporters, to the effect that he was certain of the nomination, nor have I said that I was sure of receiving that honor. I don't propose to enter into a bitter personal or ungentlemanly contest for the office, nor shall I put the chairmanships of the various committees at auction for the place."

"I don't mean to indimate that Mr. Randall or Mr. Cox or any of my opponents may do so. I trust that the contest will be conducted in a gentlemanly and dignified manner and in keeping with the high character and responsibilities of the office sought. So far as I am concerned I will try to so conduct the canvass that it will leave no sting behind whether I am elected or defeated. I have every assurance that I shall receive a cordial support from the Western States. I think that my prospects are better now, if anything, than they were when Congress adjourned last spring." South, and believe I shall not have an average of two

THE DEBT OF VIRGINIA.

THE BOURBONS NO MORE WILLING TO PAY IT THAN THE READJUSTERS WERE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- When Senator Mahone cast his first vote with the Republicans, Democratic Senators held up their hands in horror and rebuked the Republican party for its "alliance" with repudiation. Since then the Democratic newspapers, North and South, havemissed no opportunity to attempt to make their readers believe that Mahone and the Republican party were responsible for Virginia's repudiation, and that with the return of the Bourbons to power that State would return good faith toward her creditors. The Courier-Journal seems to have honestly believed this fiction for a day or two after the election. It said editorially that the first duty of the incoming Democratic Legislature would be to invalidate the Riddleberger settlement, and that until the Demo-crats do that and proceed to settle honestly with the bondholders, the taint of repud lation will rest upon the

as it does upon the Republican party in Virginia

The Richmond Dispatch of to-day comments upon this as follows: "That is to say, they ought to be taken in Virginia. We would be fools indeed it, after the voters have at two elections declared emphatically that they will not pay the debt as ascertained by the funding bill of 1871, we should falsify our pledges made at Lynchburg, deceive the people, show the voters that they ere defrauded out of their suffrages, and disourselves the world over. be doubly damned." After this outburst of honest indignation, the editor proceeds to elucidate the debt question, talking as gilbly about West Virginia's "share" as any Readjuster ever did, and then concludes as follows: "The whole story is that Virginia must disown (if you like the word) responsibility for West Virginia's third, though it is legally her debt, and a good deal of it morally hers. She must also repudiate tor disown, ifficen or more millions of the two-thirds she took to herself—if for no other reason—because the people have twice solemnly decided at the hallotbox that they will not pay the whole, and there is no constitutional way that we know of to make a State pay her debts. Well, now, men and brethren, what is the difference morally between refusing to pay twenty millions and refusing to pay thirteen millions I fi we are compelled to repudiate millions and millions of the debt, we need not hestiate to say that we draw the line at the kiddleberger bill. There is a great temptation to 'let it all slide,' but we resist it. We will pay the twenty millions promised in that settlement." question, talking as glibly about West Virginia's "share

HANGED BY A MOB.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 11 .- Passengers on the Cincinuati Southern Railroad state that as their train passed Point Burnside the dead body of James Troxill was seen suspended from a bridge. He was

hanged by a mob for assault on Miss Mollie Coones, a young white woman, ,

POLITICAL REVELATIONS IN OHIO.

HOADLY AND PAYNE SECRETLY UNDERMINE PEN-DLETON AND THURMAN.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CLEVELAND, Nov. 11 .- A Sunday paper publishes the following: "One of the principal managers in the recent campaign for Judge Hoadly, who knows the secret wires that were successfully worked for his candidate's election, said to a reporter yesterday that he would not object to telling how Hoadly was nominated, and by what means he was elected. His story is very interest ing, and throws some light on a campaign that has confused the politicians of both parties in and out of Ohio. Said he :

"There was formed last year a strong organization in the State that had for its object, first and last, a reform of the Democratic way of running Ohio campaigns. This organization was made up of such men as Henry B. Payne, John W. Hookwalter, John McLean, Mayor John H. Far-ley, and Congressman David Paige. The object of this organization was to take the management of Democratic campaigns out of the hands of John G. Thompson, Senator Pendleton, Senator Thurman, and others of a little ellque who claimed to have a mortgage on the State, and who ran the campaigns almost entirely for their personal ends. It was against that coterie that this organization began its crusade. They put up Hoadley as a good subject to win, and he was nominated for a majority of 40,000.

"The organization had plenty of money, and every precinct in the State was worked for his nomination against the red-hot opposition of Pendleton, Thurman and their supporters. Early in the campaign it was recognized on all sides that his nomination was a strong one. But it was soon found that Hoadley, though an able man, lacked a very considerable amount of political judgment. He unbosomed himself in his speeches, notably that at Zoar, and made so many mistakes that six weeks before the election the organization which nominated him gave up all hope of his election. At this critical moment Judge Hoadly was taken sick, and one cause of his selection. At this critical moment Judge Hoadly was taken sick, and one cause of his selection. At this critical moment Judge Hoadly was taken sick, and one cause of his selection. At this critical moment Judge Hoadly was taken sick, and one cause of his selection. At this critical moment Judge Hoadly was taken sick, and one cause of his selection. At this critical moment for the property of the property of the property of the Philadelphia to recuperate, the Payne-Bookwalter organization, with renewed energy, set about to revive their forces. The State Committee was poor, and the Bookwalter-Payne interests came to the rescue. From these two interests \$20,000 was raised after Hoadly was taken sick. This money was used, not by the State Committee, but in conjunction with it. Particular efforts were made in the country precincts, and the work shows itself there. Hoadly managed to squeeze through. Pendleton, Thurman and Thompson have been beaten, but by the hardest and best organized campaign in the history of the Democratic party in Ohio."

GOVERNOR FOSTER'S VIEWS. "The organization had plenty of money, and every

GOVERNOR FOSTER'S VIEWS.

HE THINKS THE NEGROES WOULD SUPPORT BUTLER FOR PRESIDENT-THE TARIFF. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

COLUMBUS, Nov. 11.-Governor Foster has been interrogated concerning the recent elections and Butler's defeat in Massachusetts. Governor Foster thinks Butler a dangerous man, and one who will work hard to secure the Presidency. He said:

" Butler has a strong following in the South and would eceive the negro vote. While I was in Washington recently, and was being shaved, the barber, not knowing me, spoke of Butler as the coming man for the Presidency, and said that if he was a caudidate for President the colored people of the South would support him to a man. The

ored people of the South would support him to a mnn. The barber then opened a drawer and handed me two letters he had received from the wily Benjamin."
Governor Foster was then asked: "What would be the result should Butler capture the Democracy !"
"Well, the issue should be very plain. It would be the Republicans and better class of Democrats on the one side, and the rag tag and bobtails, reinforced by a large portion of the celored vote, especially in the South, on the other. I believe, however, that the Republicans will win in the next election. The country is in a prosperous condition; and men engaged in business—those who have vast interest at stake—will heast tate before they vote to give over the control of this Government to the Democrats, who have shown no ability whatever in safely conducting a State admitistration when it has been given them. The question of tariff will have much to do, I think, in deciding the Presidency. On this question the Republicans will insist upon the protection of American industries in the future, as in the past."

GALVESTON, Nov. 11 .- A dispatch from Lampasas to The News says that the greater part of the business portion of Blufton was burned yesterday. The insurance is small. R. Arnold loses \$14,000 and J. J. Mahoney loses \$8,000, and there are many other smaller

PITTSBURG, Nov. 11.-The fire which broke out in the East Liberty Stockyards this morning was under control hour It originated in the hav harn, which KEY WEST, Nov. 11 .- The fire in the cotton on the steamer Spearman burned every bale in the ship. Fire also broke out in several bales in the yards and boom, but was carefully watched by the firemen. The bales destroyed and damaged by fire and water are about 1,400, while 2,000 bales have been saved in good condition.

A FIGHT BETWEEN INDIAN BANDS.

St. PAUL, Nov. 11 .- A dispatch from Livings on, Mon., to The Globe says: "Flathend Indians last ton, Mon., to The Grow agency, stole fifty ponies and escaped. The Crows started in pursuit, overtaking the thleves at daybreak. A severe fight ensued, resulting in the killing of two of the Flatheads and wounding of one Crow. The ponies were recaptured."

FOUND WOUNDED IN A FIELD.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 11 .- John Driscoll, carpenter, was found by a farmer propped up between rocks in a field early this norning with a revolver in his hand and a sistol wound in his head. He was unconscious and has emained in that condition since. He was last seen in a arber shop at midnight, when he acted strangely.

BURNED TO DEATH IN HIS HOUSE.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 11.-Last night, near Franklin, Southampton County, Va., the residence of Asa L. Biggs, son of the late Judge Biggs, of North Carolina, was accidentally burned. Mr. Biggs perished in the flames. His wife and child were rescued with difficulty. Mrs. Biggs was severely burned in an effort to save her

THE NEW-HAVEN AND DERBY.

New-Haven, Nov. 11 .- The annual report of the New-Haven and Derby Railroad shows the total earnings to be \$165,597 60 and the expenses \$90,-091 92, the income above operating expenses thus being \$75,505 68. From the surplus \$30,876 03 has been paid or taxes and interest and \$41,000 for buildings, cars, fmachinery and permanent improvements, steel-rail, etc. During the year there have been carried 198,078 passengers and 125,150 tons of freight.

FAILURE OF GRAIN DEALERS.

Sandusky, Ohio, Nov. 11 .- The failure of Pigbee & Co., at Fremont, on Saturday, will probably prove serious. The liabilities are not yet reported. The firm serious. The disdinctes are not yet reported. The firm had elevators at different points on the Nickel Plate and Lake Erie and Western raliroads—twelve or more. It had been the largest grain buyers in this part of the State, and sold all its elevators before failure. It is rumored that Governor Foster will lose by the failure.

A FATHER KILLED BY HIS SON.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 11 .- A dispatch from Hamilton, Mo., to The Times, says: "At Mirabille, this morning, Homer Bolton beat out his father's brains with a club. The murderer was arrested."

AN ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN. HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 11 .- An attempt was made last night to wreck a train on the Northern

Central Railroad, near Lockhaven, by fastening a rail across the track. The engine only was damaged. THE TALLAHASSEE ON FIRE. While the steamship Tallahassee, from Savan-

nah, was passing the Highlands at 6:45 p. m. yesterday the first officer saw a small cloud of smoke issuing from the forward hatch. The sailors found on entering the hold that the cotton and rosin with which the vessel was laden that the cotton and rosin with which the vessel was lader were on fire. The steam pumps were put on and an at-tempt made to put out the flames, but without avail. The steamer was run up to Pier No. 35, North River, but the flames gained such headway that she was taken out into the stream to prevent the spread of the fire among the shipping. The fire boats—Patrol and Zopher Mills—re-mained by the side of Tallahassee all night. The damage to the vessel and cargo will be large.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

LEISURE TO REPENT A HASTY BLOW.
PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 11.—Isaac Bryam,
trial at Goldsborough, N. C., for the murder of Thomas 8s
ders, has been convicted and senteuced to ten years' impriment. The men were brothers-in-law and in a quarrel abohog, Hryam struck Saunders with a boe, killing him.

aog, Bryam struck Sannders with a hoe, killing him.

CONVICTED OF GRAVE ROBBING.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The jury in the case
of Henry Thomsen, charged with robbing the grave of Edwin
R. Harmon, of Camillus, in March, 1882, brought in a vertice
of guilty to-day. Thomsen will be sentenced to-morrow.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

WHAT A LAND OFFICE AGENT FOUND. PETTY FRAUDS-PERJURY COMMON-BAD LEGAS ADVICE-DEFECTIVE LAWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Special Agent Bick-ford, of the General Land Office, who has been on duty in the Bismarck Land District, in Dakota, since March, has given to a TRIBUNE correspondent some interesting information. The Bismarck district comprises an area about as large as the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bick-ford spent some six months travelling over this broad territory, observing the processes of settlement. Mr. Bickford said: "I was surprised at the great number of petty frauds and irregularities and the amount of 'loose swearing' by claimants and their attorneys. ; The days of large frauds by landrings are passing away; still probably one-half the public lands disposed of in any one year are irregularly taken. The lands thus obtained eventually fall into the hands of actual settlers; but they are obliged to pay 'sweat money' in order to get . them and this puts the poor man at a disadvantage and

retards settlement." "Will you relate some incidents that fell under your ob-

" My first experience was a surprise to me. I went out with a man who was seeking to 'locate' some claims'in a certain township. I had with me a copy of the township plat, according to which the township contained about twelve actual settlers under the Pre-emption and Homestead laws. I found that there was not a single habitable house in the entire township, and there was only one inhabitant. He was living in a, tent, and as I afterward learned, he was holding for another man the claim upon which I found him. The Pre-emption and Homestead laws require actual residence, the building of a house, etc., as conditions precedent to obtaining a title. LEGAL CONDITIONS NOT MET.

"I found almost everywhere surprising laxity in meetng the conditions required of settlers and this seemed to be largely due to misinformation and bad advice from So little regard is paid to the legal requirements that, in my belief, a large proportion of the townhip in the Bismarck district which, according to the Land Office plats, are fully settled, but where the lands rave not passed out of first hands, have, on the average, not exceeding fifteen actual settlers each. This remark applies to townships within railroad limits. I have found township in which all the available land had been taken and where all the claims, or nearly all, were from six months to two years old, and thus subject to cancellation for non-residence, in which there were only four

" How much land may an actual settler acquire "
"Three quarter sections—480 acres. A poor man will o in and take 160 acres under the Pre-emption law. After holding it six months and 'breaking 'five or ten acres, he will take a 'tree claim' for 160 acres more and mortgage his pre-emption claim in order to raise money enough to 'prove' up and pay for it. Then he will take another 160 acres, under the Homestead hav and when he has got through, perhaps twenty-live to thirty acres of the whole 480 acres may have been touched by the plough. In other words sixteen men may thus get control of all the available land in a township; other men are kept our and the township remains virtually a wilderness until nen come in who are able to buy off the original 'set-tiers.'" mortgage his pre-emption claim in order to raise money

"What sort of people are these?ploncers'!"

"What sort of people are these?ploncers'!"

"They are of all sorts, mechanics, professional men, barkeepers, etc., most of whom live in neighboring towns and have no idea of ever living on their claims."

PERJURY ALMOST UNIVERSAL. " Is there much false swearing as to residence?"

"Yes; in some places perjury (is almost universal. After six months' continuous residence a man may ', prove' up a pre-emption claim and obtain title upon payment of \$400-if the land is within railroad limits.
To prove residence he brings his own adidavit and the affidavits of two other persons. In June I took from the books of the Bismarck Land Office a record of thirty-nine claims, upon which 'final proofs' were to be immediately filed, each claimant being prepared with two wit-

ately flied, each claimant being prepared with two witnesses to swear that he had lived on his claim continuously during the preceding six menths. I had no particular reason to suspect that such was not the case, but I found, as I recollect, not more than ten habitable houses on the entire thirty-eight claims."

"What was the result!"

"What was the result!"

"Why, twenty-two of the claimants squarely backed down as soon as they found that a Government agent had seen their claims and noted their condition as to seltlement. Seven of the claims were rejected by the local land officer and not one of the claimants appealed to the Commissioner, although all of them knew they had a right to do so. Six only of the claimants 'proved up' and three were pending when I left there. This was an exceptional case; although a likeleondition of affairs exists to a large extent throughout the entire district. A single visit of the special agent to any locality was sufficient to effect a radical reform, at least for the time being. For these abuses the land attorneys are largely responsible. Some have instructed claimants that a monthly or semi-monthly visit to their claims was sufficient to constitute legal' continuous residence. Such advice is commonly given by the attorneys."

ensible. Some have instructed on semi-monthly visit to their constitute legal continuous reside namonly given by the attorneys. DEFECTS OF THE TIMBER CULTURE ACT.

Lean see not one redeeming feature in that law. Residence is not required and compliance with its terms is cheap and easy. If there is fraud, it is generally in the ntention of the claimant or his attorney and so difficult to prove. I have seen a vast number of tree claims and do not think I ever saw a dozen that gave promise of success. Trees will grow in Dakota-they do grow on the pottoms and in ravines where prairie fires cannot destroy them. But to raise them requires care and good cultivaton for a series of years, and these things the law does not and cannot secure. What does a 'drammer' from Chicago or New-York or the casual summer tourist from the East care about tree culture in Dakotal Yet by filing a declaration and paying \$14 he can get possession of 160 acres of land; and by a small yearly expenditure he can retain possession for three or four years, trees or no trees. Meantime surrounding lands are occupied, farms are opened and he can sell his tree claim for tea times what it cost him. Before advent of the special agents tree claim relinquishments were openly advertised and sold by real estate agents. Many of these relinquishments are executed as soon as the declaration is fited, which may be done through an agent. Men have been hired to lend their names for such declarations, and the names of young children have been used. I do not think the law would be so objectionable if its benefits were confined to bona fide residents of the district of county in which the lands are situated.

HOMESTEAD AND PRE-EMPTION LAWS. them. But to raise them requires care and good culti-

HOMESTEAD AND PRE-EMPTION LAWS, "How about the Homestead and Pre-emption laws I" I think either one is good enough by itself, but they are inconsistent with each other. Each was enacted in the belief that its easy conditions would encourage and promote bona fide settlement of public brads. But so long as human nature remains as it is, every man will get all the land he can. He takes a pre-emption claim, not, with the idea of making it his permanent home, but to get titlefto the land as easily and quickly as possible. The Homestead law offers him a premium to abandon it as

Homestead law offers him a premium to abandon it as soon as that is done. If Congress intends that a man shall have 320 acres of land, he ought to be able to get it in one plot, so that he will be encouraged to make good improvements and develop his farm as soon as practicable."

"How do the people of the Territory regard the new system of inspection by special agents!"

"The honest settlers are glad it has been established. They bemoan the constant crasions of the law, which throw adjoining lands into the hands of non-resident speculators, hinder settlement and retart the development of the country. The bona fide settler wants neighbors, schools, churches, bridges—the comforts and conveniences of civilization, which he cannot have if all the lands in a township are held by a score of individuals, half of whom are non-residents. Land-sharks, many lawyers and speculators generally do not like the new system. I suppose that in the Bismarck Land District there are about as many lawyers as there are real farmers. A change is taking place in public sentiment there, however, and the people generally have begun to see that what they need is formers."

THE COURT OF CLAIMS VACANCY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- In addition to the candidates mentioned in Friday's TRIBUNE for the vacant place on the bench of the Court of Claims there is at least one other-John M. Butler, of Indianapolis. Mr. Butler is said to be an able lawyer, and, although he is a stanch Republican, he has the earnest support of Joseph E. McDonald. He and Mr. McDonald are law partners. While it is generally expected that the vacancy will not be filled for several weeks, there is good reason to believe that Mr. Weldon, of Illinois, will receive the appointment. It is understood that besides his fitness for the office Mr. Weldon enjoys the personal and political friendship of both the Illinois Senators, as well as of other influential Republicans in the State. Moreover, David Davis feels a warm interest in his welfare and a strong desire that the appointment should be made, and there seems to be reasons of a political nature why Judge Davis's wishes should receive considerate treatment.

Although retired from public life he has a large follow-ing in Illinois and Indiana, and if he chooses, may exert a strong political influence. He has probably become con-vinced, however, that it is not powerful enough to justify in holding aloof from both political parties, and it will not surprise some of his best friends to find him again in ac-tive sympathy and hearty co-operation with the Republi-can party next year.

EXPORTATION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just issued the revised regula-tions concerning the exportation, with benefit of internal revenue drawback, of fermented liquors in scaled care